

portions of them as relate to that great proposition—important then, but doubly important now. People of Missouri! Wm. Henry Harrison is pledged to this great purpose, by his voluntary example as well as his official recommendations. Martin Van Buren is the reverse in both.

In the first message of President Jackson (December 1829) we read the following:

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of the Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice President.

I would therefore, recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. In connection with such an amendment it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years.

In his second message, after his first election, (Dec. 1830) he again thus alludes to the subject:

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which requires the election of President and Vice President.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and therefore so to direct the attention of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty; and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason, that, in connection with an amendment of the Constitution removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer. The reason still exists, and I renew the recommendation with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each Department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which have been created.

The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the CHIEF MAGISTRATE. In order particularly that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influence, in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY; and that the securities of this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor will admit; I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of providing such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after ONE TERM OF SERVICE.

Again, in his third message (Dec. 1831) after his first election, he recurs to this subject in the following language:

I have heretofore recommended amendments to the Federal Constitution, giving the election of President and Vice President to the people; and limiting the service of the former to ONE SINGLE TERM. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had an official agency, which I proposed as a substitute, I refer you to my former messages.

"Selling poor white men for debt"—"a property qualification"—"Black cockade Federalist"—"Indians picked his election." &c.

"See Indiana Election." &c.

"Had Davis mounted on his 'white horse' and killed at Tippecanoe"—"Abolitionist"—"Granny" &c.

"See Election in Kentucky." &c.

A Communication in relation to the Bank of Missouri, under the operation of the Sub-treasury law, will be published in our next—if the Bank does not stop specie payment before that time.

The article to which the following paragraph from the Stockholder, has reference, may be found on our first page.

We ask special attention to the article in relation to the course of Martin Van Buren, while a member of the New York Convention. The Editor of the Democrat has the Journal of that body—having borrowed it of one of the Editors of this paper—and we challenge him to point out a single inaccuracy, or the slightest unfairness, in our quotations. Standing thus unimpeached and unimpeachable, we ask our patrons to lend this paper to such of their neighbors as disagree with them in their political preferences—but who are ready to retract that disagreement when convinced that they have made up their opinions upon false or inaccurate information.

"He who will not reason is a bigot!" "He who cannot reason is a fool!" "He who dares not reason is a slave!"

From the Stockholder.

DEFINITION OF A LOCO FOCO.

Messrs. Editors:—During the delivery of the recent political sermon of the Reverend Hamilton Lynch Boon, at Glasgow, he is represented to have paused and enquired the definition of a Locofoco!

A worthy old Irishman, who was in the outskirts of the audience, responded—"it is a Methodist Preacher, making a political stump speech." If you think the incident worthy of a place in the Stockholder, and can find space for it, its publication will gratify at least one METHODIST.

VAN BUREN FOR HARRISON.

We have such information to send it next to certain that the county of Van Buren, in the Western end of this State, has elected Col. Douglas, the Harrison candidate, to the House of Representatives. The sapient Legislature who gave the name of Martin the first to that fair and fertile region are thus reduced to the name alone. More than that: The new county was taken off of Jackson county about the time the Magician was according to the honors of old Hickory—on his popularity, not his power—and its present political position is but further emblematic of the utility of the Magician to STAND ALONE. Harrisonville is now the county seat—and a Harrison man now represents the county! *Mene, Mene, tekel, uparasin—Stockholder.*

We repeat, that some of the Whig party have offered to bribe men for their votes, and the charge can be sustained.—Democrat.

"We call upon the Democrat," to point out every one who is "guilty of such crimes." "No shuffling or backing out; the names are what we want." "We cannot permit you to stigmatize the honest yeomanry of old Howard in this way." First cast the beam out of thine own eye, &c., Mr. Questionberry.

If Old Granny Harrison is elected President, I'll emigrate to Texas," said a Locofoco Official, the other day. "No doubt of that," said a Whig, who was standing by, "you will then not only be carrying out the principle of your party, but you will, no doubt like your brother Swartwout, carry off the principal."

At present, we are our authorized agents at Richmond, Ray county.

"Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle him on a pension of \$2000 a year, and my word for it, he will set contented the remainder of his days in his Log Cabin."

THE GREAT HUMBUGGERS' ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

"Of all who office filled unfairly, none could plead excuse; he least and last of all!"

The glowing confidence and patriotic enthusiasm with which the name of "Harrison" inspires the breasts of oppressed thousands, and the innumerable hosts who are forsaking the standard of party and are rallying to the flag of the country, strikes terror and consternation into the minds of the corrupt minions of abused power. The majestic wave of patriotism which is now sweeping over the broad surface of the Union—as did the same wave sweep in days of foreign aggression—the patriotic fire which now animates the bosoms of insulted millions—a fire which has been fanned by the ruinous and selfish policy of men who set themselves up as the Imperial Rulers of a free people, and proclaim to an enlightened public, that "they have enough to do to attend to their own business, and the people have enough to do to attend to theirs!" the patriotic fire, we say, which now incites republicans to resist these tyrannical encroachments, added to the glaring fact that the decaying pillars of their power are crumbling at the fiat of freedom, have frightened "The Missouri Delegation" into the belief, that to preserve the remaining wreck of their empire in this State, from total destruction, some palliatory plea is indispensably required.

Hence, "The Missouri Delegation" have addressed to their constituents a long and noisy circular, purporting to contain, among other things, forcible reasons why the people should not desire a "change" in the administration of the State and Federal governments, and which (thanks to the intelligence of our citizens) was received as a humbug, with as much truth and reality as there was duplicity and downright selfishness in the humbugger who wrote it!

To exemplify, clearly and conclusively, that this circular, breathes in all its parts the spirit of Ben-Humbuggery, is the especial design of this communication. Though I do not lay as much claim to political wisdom as Ben-Humbuggery, I claim to do to their right of continuing in the enjoyment of political power; yet I claim the same right of adding my political knowledge by writing, &c., as they claim to write circulars to add to, and to perpetuate their political power! Notwithstanding my acknowledged inability to solve the many riddles of political science, the character of the present crisis forbids my thinking that it is my duty to lay dumb and silent, when the diseased state of our civil polity, demands the energetic action of every lover of our institutions. Therefore, let us use and all come forth and our humble mite in healing the wounds which ill-judged and unfortunate strokes of public policy have inflicted on the body of our national interests. Let us fearlessly and fairly expose to the indignant gaze of our citizens, the unwise, ruinous and tyrannical measures which have marked the career of the political empires at Washington; and above all, let us expose the intrigue and partisan craftiness which are used to deceive the people, and to evade a just responsibility, by crying out that a powerful minority has done all the wrong, (for wrong they admit) and that a powerful majority are entitled to all honor and confidence for all the good! Mr. Editor, the cause in which the Whigs are engaged is a great and glorious one. It is susceptible of the most able and triumphant vindication. Justice and equity, the rights of the people, the rights of the people, and the rights of the people, are the basis of the Whig cause. It is susceptible of the most able and triumphant vindication. Justice and equity, the rights of the people, the rights of the people, and the rights of the people, are the basis of the Whig cause.

INDIANA.

By our exchange papers we are enabled to present the vote, in whole or in part, in 53 counties, as follows:

Bigger's maj. Howard's maj.

Dearborn 109

Franklin 144

Switzerland 179

Jefferson 152

Jennings 315

Scott 180

Floyd 66

Ripley 326

Decatur 309

Marion 505

Rush 308

Shelby 117

Hendricks 700

Hancock 75

Howard 308

Johnson 350

Montgomery 165

Hamilton 225

Morgan 125 reported.

Monroe 300

Brown and Bartholomew 65

Madison 400

Orange 276

Washington 800

Henry 4

Lawrence 313

Knox 249

Adams 72

Grayford 29 not complete.

Maria 320

Fayette 250

Jackson 135

Pike 204

Vanderberg 49

Gibson 491

Warrick 225

Clarke 900

Vigo 200

Perry 424

Posey 18

Dubois 630

Wayne 234

Sullivan 75

Park 330

Clay 185

Putnam 320

Vermilion 250

Warren 127

Tippecanoe 12,307

Montain 3,359

Sponcer 12,307

Bigger's majority, 9,009—and will be increased.

But our pen is impatient to cross the river—and even while it has been tracing the details of the glorious work of the Hoosiers, our mind has been half the time, or more, dwelling on the immortality with which this election has invested the

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By the Louisville Journal and extracts from the Lexington Intelligencer and Maysville Eagle, the Editors of the Republican have been enabled to gather together the following returns. Many of them are very imperfect, and only embrace the votes of one or two days. The official returns and the full vote will swell Letcher's majority far above the statement here given:

Letcher. French.

City of Louisville, 2081 966

Jefferson county, 1076 824

Mason, 1st day, 1133 592

Fayette 2d day, 1091 592

Baird, 533 526

Woodford, 479 192

Garrard, 598 94

Mercer, 2d day, 796 879

Marion, 1st day, 557 261

Franklin, 3d day, 84 maj.

Hart, 1st day, 251 177

Green, 1st day, 411 378

Shelby, 3d day, 1373 638

Bracken, 3 precincts, 1st, 207

Greene, 256

Kenton, Covington, 2d, 255 191

Davies, 1st day, over 100 maj.

Simpson, Franklin precinct, 2d day, 336 230

Fleming, 500 476

Henry, 2d day, 681 715

Campbell, 2d day, 60 maj.

Boone, 226 maj.

Gallatin and Carroll, 230

Oldham, 25 maj.

McCracken, 106 maj.

Scott, 58 maj.

Clark, 507 maj.

Nichols, 78 maj.

Nelson, 800 maj.

Montgomery, 118 maj.

Jessamine, 191 maj.

Bourbon, 375 maj.

Madison, 501 maj.

Harrison, 592 615

Lincoln, 611 144

Grant, 175 162

Lewis, 17,548 8,810

Letcher's majority 8,708

For the Times.

NO. V.

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